### THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP. -

Pennsylvania Lawyers on the Office and the Man.

A PLEA FOR AN INCORRUPTIBLE FOSSIL.

Counsel for the People Against the Powers That Be.

WANTED-AN INFLEXIBLE LAWGIVER.

Evils of a Packed Supreme Court-Conkling Out of the Bace-The Appointment Like y To Be Made from the Supreme Bench.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 5, 1873. There is a good deal of speculation and feeling in this city among the legal traternity .especting the appointment of a Chief Justice to the United States Supreme Bench, a successor to the late Chief opinions of the Pittsburg Bar in this important matter your correspondent cailed on a number of the most prominent members of it, and herewith presents the substance of the conversation that ensued relative to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States and the fittest person to fill it.

MR. THOMAS M. MARSHALL.

Your correspondent first called on Thomas M. Marshall, who is considered one of the brightest legal lights in the State. Marshall in politics is a liberal, and during the last Presidential campaign he worked zealously with voice and with his abundent means to bring about a change in the administration. He received me very courtequaly his views in relation to the Chief Justiceship.

"There is," he said, "a very general and sincere desire existing in the mind of the legal pro ssion in favor of the appointment of some able and independent lawyer to the position. Some of the later appointments to the Supreme Bench have caused suspicion and alarm. The impression is general among lawyers that certain parties were chosen because they entertained particular opinions upon one question effecting the finance of the country. The impression which prevails strongly among our partisan lawyers is that the present administration is mainly trolled by financial men rather than by states-

men or even politicians.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you any idea whom the Executive will appoint?

Mr. Marshall—I have not. The appointment of

Chief Justice, however, will be a fair test of the influence which controls the President. If he appoints Mr. Evarts, Judge Hoar, or some other emisent lawyer who is not an attorney of an interest or class, it will be fortunate for the country. I cannot recall a man mentioned in connection with the Chief Justiteship who is well qualified by learning, sulture and training except WILLIAM M. EVARTS OR JUDGE HOAR.

Howe has neither of the great requisites, original power of mind, culture and practice. Conkling has ability, but it is partisan ability, without much legal experience. If Mr. Conkling or Mr. Howe or any other party politican is appointed it will so far fix the character of the present administration as a main instrument of perpetuating the power of a

party. A SLAP AT THE BAILWAY MONOPOLIES. My own apprehension of danger arises from the absorbing and far-reaching power of money corporations, and the appointee should be free from all interests or tendences on behalf of any one litigated interest. The Chief Justice should, above all things, have personal honor that would protect him from ever forgetting his exalted position, and that justice which is blind to parties and

MR. JAMES B. HOPKINS. Your correspondent next called at the office of Mr. James H. Hopkins, a most ardent democrat and a lawyer of prominence.

CORRESPONDENT-I have been instructed by the HERALD to learn the views of some of the principal members of the Pittsburg Bar in relation to the Chief Justiceship of the United States.

Mr. HOPKINS-In the first place I think the indiplary should be as free from party intrigues as the clergy; the duties are almost as sacred, and they who discharge them should be altogether as pure. person best fitted for the position ?

HON. JEREMIAH S. BLACK. Mr. Hopkins-In my judgment Hon. Jeremiah S. Black is, of all men, most qualified for the position of Chief Justice of the United States; but his appointment would be so grand and magnanimous an act that its possibility cannot be entertained. Hon. Lyman Trumbuli would be an admirable se-

CORRESPONDENT-What reasons do you give for your preference for Judge Black?
Mr. HOPKINS—I prefer Judge Black because, as

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania, he displayed in an eminent degree all the qualities which adorn such stations. He has a keenly analytic and comprehensive mind, brimful of varied in-formation, embracing all branches of learning formation, embracing all branches of learning and scholarly attainments. He is an original thinker and a powerful logician. His style is wonderfully vigorous and at the same time it is pure. He is a prominent democrat, but no politician, and has not mixed with himself up in the management of party machinery, as it is expressed. The republicans should wish such a man on the bench as a finit to draw the fire from the judges of their own party whenever political questions are discussed. He is a perfectly pure and incorruptible man. The judicial ermine on his shoulders would have no stains to cover.

Correspondent—What is your impression of the gentlemen prominently named for the vacaut of the stains to the stains to cover.

gentlemen prominently named for the vacaut office?

Mr. HOPKINS—There is Conkling, who is entirely too handsome for Chief Justice; the black gown would hide too much manly beauty, and deprive him of the pleasure of displaying his proportions. He is too much of an Adonis to become a judge. Neither Pierrepont or Morrill would do. Williams is colossal enough to have thrown a reputation for legal ability across the Continent. He and the Others named are well known, but mainly because of the position they have filled and the services they have rendered the party. Caleb Cushing is a great lawyer and would fill the position with satisfaction to the country; so would Reverdy Johnson. ORRESPONDENT-Would the current salary of the

Joinson.

Correspondent—Would the current salary of the Chief Justice justify an eminent lawyer in giving up his practice to accept the position?

Mr. Horgins—Of course not; any of those gentiemen named could make five times as much by practising his profession. But the honor is worth something, and the tenure something more. Still the office is of at least equal dignity with the Presidency, and there is neither wisdom nor justice in making such a great disparity in the salaries.

Mr. Hill. Burgwin.

The correspondent found this gentleman in the Mercantile Library rooms, in deep study over the pages of a fat voiume, very dusty and very old in appearance. Mr. Burgwin hesitated about expressing an opinion relative to the person most fitted for the vacant Chief Justiceship, for the reason that he did not think it mattered much what opinion a private citizen would express; it would exercise little or no influence on the Executive in making the appointment. "However," he said, "i hope that

will receive the appointment. EVARTS will receive the appointment. I know of no one who combines in so great a degree the varied qualifications which properly belong to the office of Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Evarts is a representative man. Both at home and abroad his reputation as a thorough jurist and an accomplished scholar is well established. Not only is he at the head of the profession in merely municipal law, but his eminence as a constitutional and international lawyer has been equally as well maintained. He would be a worthy successor of the great men who have already adorned this high office, and his appointment, to which certainly no just exception could be taken, would reflect credit upon the administration at home and upon ourselves as a nation. I trust no once will be appointed whose reputation is chefly political. Not that I would object to such a one as a party man, or lor fear that his political bias in any offensive sense would be brought with him to the Bench, but simply because on the time and thoughts which he has devoted to politics has been so much lost to his.

LEGAL TRAINING AND CULTURE;
not only so, but has tended to destroy that habit of legal and logical thought so diment to be recovered when once seriously interrupted.

COLONEL THOMAS M. BAYNE.

This gentleman is the District Attorney and has

just returned from an extensive tour in Europe. He served through the war with credit and distinction and was elected to the position he now holds by the votes of republicans. Colonel Bayme expressed himself as having a decided preference.

for JUDGE STRONG, OF THE SUPREME BENCH, for the vacant office, and believed the correspondent would not find a particle of diversity in this respect among the Pitteourg Bar.

"He is," added the Colonel, "a man who would make a most admirable this!" Justice, for he is a man of undoubted probity, to begin with; he is courteous and amiable in all his relations with the projection, and he is learned in the law having

profession, and he is learned in the law, having that discrimination and perspicacity which are so that discrimination and perspicacity which are so easential to one occupying such an emineat station. Besides this, my dear sir, Judge strong never loses his legal equiporium; he is not the least excitable and, if a lasting testimony of his fitness were required, the Pennsylvania reports abound in that tribute to it. I would think all the members of the Pitisburg Bar would unite in recommending the appointment of Judge Strong. There could be no exception taken to him; he has everything to commend him and has given the country on more than one occasion evidence of his great legal capacity."

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MR. WILLIAM D. MOORE.

This gentleman is Chalrman of the County Democratic Executive Committe and a lawyer who is an ornament to the Pittsburg Bar. He was found approaching the door of his office, in which sat quite a number of clients awaiting his return from court, in conversation about the Chief Justiceship Mr. Moore unbesitatingly declared nimself in layor of the appointment of Jeremiah E. Black, of Pensylvania, to the position, for the reason that he was a man of integrity, capacity, learning, courage and courtesy. "My idea of the Chief Justice is, that he should combine in misself every element Qa "sage, hero and martyr." His business is to know the law, and administer it in his high place, not at the clamor of a mob or the bidding of a party, but, at all hazards and sacrifices, according to truth and justice. Elections are a farce, legislation a fraud, and no salety for life or property is to be found any more in this land except in the knowledge, capacity, courage and integrity of the judiciary. The supreme Court has been once already "packed" to secure a certain partisan decision, and the one object in the appointment ought to be to secure a man who could neither be bribed nor frightened to the utterance of any decision other than that detated by reason and conscience."

Correspondent—Am I to understand that you would make no distinction as regards men who have actively engaged in party politics and those that have not?

Mr. MOORE—No man of active intellect and ambition can abstain from politics and do his duty. No man who is not thorougly familiar with the political history of the country onght to occupy a position in which he may be afraid to pass upon constitutional questions affecting our whole people, the structure and character essentially of the society and gover

scension of an interviewed victim, and made known his willingness to answer any question he was able in respect to the fittest person for the Cnief Justiceship and the qualifications he should possess. "In my opinion Judge Strong is the person for the station. He is a man of pre-eminent ability and has not a superior on the Bench, and is the equal of any man that has held that position since CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL.

And, furthermore, as far as political reasons are concerned, Pennsylvania has received a very moderate recompense for the services she has rendered the administration. She has no representative in the Cabinet, no first class foreign mission, and has a comparatively small number of the public offices under the general government."

CORRESPONDENT—In your opinion should the appointment be made from among the members of the Supreme Bench?

CORRESPONDENT—In your opinion should the appointment be made from among the members of the Supreme Bench?

MR. SWOOPE—The appointment of such a functionary ought to be made from the Supreme Bench, but at the same time would not have the selection in the Supreme Bench of Judicial Age.

The best man should be chosen, and Judge Strong is the best. It is true he was elected to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania by the democrats, but on the war breaking out he took strong grounds in isvor of pushing it, and by his opinions and voice supported the national government in crushing the rebellion.

CORRESPONDENT—IN that qualifications would you deem a person to be endowed with to properly discharge the duties attendant on the eminent position?

Mr. Swoope—I do not think that it is absolutely Mr. Swoope—I do not think that it is absolutely necessary that he should have extensive political knowledge. He should be acquainted with the workings of the various departments of the government; but then the less he knows of the opinious of party politics the better. He should be an accomplished lawyer, which involves the requirements of a most varied and comprehensive character. He should be able, when called upon, to adjudicate questions involving every branch of science; a man of moderate temperament, cool, collected and deliberate—nervous and impulsive men make bad juages—and above all he should be a man of unblemished integrity.

CORRESPONDENT—Does the salary of the Chief Justice warrant an eminent lawyer accepting the office?

Mr. Swoope—It does not; it is entirely too low. A first class lawyer in almost any of our prominent cities, in active practice, can make from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year; but the position of Chief Justice is the highest which a lawyer can attain, and it's to be expected that he should make a pecuniary sacrifice.

Correspondent—Would you care to give your views of the possible candidates?

Mr. Swoope—I have heard Conkling's name mentoned in this connection. He is a very brilliant man, but, I am inclined to think, too closely allied with party pointles to make a successful Chief Justice. Morrill I don't think fit for it at all. Evarts is a very brilliant lawyer, a very cloquent man, but I regard him more successful at the Bar than on the Bench. His strong points are those of an advocate. Attorney General Williams would be an excellent person to fill this vacancy on the Bench. His attainments and acquirements are based on a sound strata of common sense. In this respect I never knew of a man his superior.

Correspondent—What view do you take, Mr. Swoope, of the limitation of judicial tenure?

Mr. Swoope—I think it a mistake. New York lost Chancellor Kent, a most brilliant lawyer, just when he was in his prime. Once a Judge is apponted to office he should retain it during life. Some of the most able opinions were delivered by England's Judges when they were in their eightieth year. There are plenty of Judges that should be retired at sixty-five in consequence of the failing of mental faculties, but it is impossible to fix on a period of life when the faculties fail.

Mr. Shiras is one of the most dignified and talented

of mental faculties, but it is impossible to fix on a period of life when the faculties lail.

Mr. Shiras is one of the most dignified and talented members of the Bar, and has an uncommonly lucrative practice. Like some others he hesitated about giving an opinion on this matter from the fact that he had doubts as to the influence it would have on the President in making a selection to fill this high tribunal. However, if he ventured an opinion it would be in favor of some one member of the Supreme Bench, as in this body there were the necessary merits and qualifications to properly discharge the duties of the position. "No man," said Mr. Shiras, "knee deep in politics skould hold an office like this, which is of the highest honor and responsibility. A lawyer who has earnestly followed his profession would fill the station immeasurably better than one who has not. Samuel Miller, of Jowa, or N. H. Swayne, of Ohio, are both excellent men, are eminently fitted for it and are esteemed by the profession. Juage Strong is one of the later appointments, and consequently it is not likely the President would give him the preference over the carrier appointments, and consequently it is not likely the President would give him the preference over the carrier appointments, and consequently in material, but nevertheless the salary of the Chief Justice is pienty. One who occupies a position fraught with such honor and distinction should be content to waive pecuniary considerations. And it was wise legislation in cutting off and returing Judges with a pension at the age of seventy."

JUGGE JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.

Judge Kirkpatrick, of the District Court, thought the publication of the Plustice in a widely circulated and induential paper like the Herald a very proper proceeding. "As far as I am concerned," remarked the Judge, "I express a preierence for either

MR. Evarts OR JUDGE STRONG;

either

as between these two gentlemen my preference personally would be for Judge Strong, and this upon two grounds:—i.rst, I know him personally and have since his coming upon the Supreme Bench; and, "secondly, I think Pennsylvania entitled to the appointment for many reasons which might be suggested. Let me, however, be not understood, in so speaking of Judge Strong, that I mean to say anything to the disparagement of Mr. Evarts by my preference. There is not a kind thing which could be said of Judge Strong, or anything in his commendation, which might not be equally said of Mr. Evarts. Both or either of these accomplished lawyers and worthy gentlemen would certainly command the confidence and commend themselves to the right judgment of the entire country. Judge Strong would make at admirable Chief Justice, and certainly no less can by any possibility be said of Mr. Evarts, who, by common consent, has for a long time stood with Charles O'Conor and others whom I might name among the leaders of his profession. Equals he may have, but I know of ne superior. Both of these gentlemen are men whose integrity could never be questioned, and whose processional skill, learning and ability are admitted by the united voice of the profession. They both, in my judgment, possess, every qualification incident to the position, Judge MR. EVARTS OR JUDGE STRONG:

Strong's judicial and Mr. Evart's professional life have already shown this.

CORRESPONDENT—In your opinion are the sentiments of the gentiemen of the legal profession against the appointment of a politician to the Chief

Justiceship?
Judge Kirkpatrick—They are. Neither of the emineat gentiemen I have named, I apprehend, have the slightest knowledge of modern political machinery, and may be equally ignorant of its management, all of which is certainly to their credit. No politician, as properly understood, should by any possibility be appointed to the position.
Correspondent—Would it not be difficult to find an emineat lawyer that has not shown his hand in party politics?

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Judge Kirrattrick—To have been at one time or other in his life an active participant in party politics should not, in my judgment, be a "har limiter" to judicial preferment even to the Chief Justiceship. From the first Chief Justice to the last I know of no one of them that was not in some period of his hie.

IDENTIFIED WITH PARTY POLITICS, which gave him preferment. Indeed, I do not see how it could be otherwise under our form of popular government, where every good citizen has decided and positive convictions upon all great questions which from time to time obtrude themselves, and entertaining such convictions it occurs to me they should be maintained and defended in all bonorable ways, even if it should assume the necessity of participation in what is commonly called party politics. To fill this office rightly it seems natural that one should have political requirements. Indeed, without such knowledge I do not see how any one could properly administer the very grave and responsible duties of this high office. To any Judge, and especially a Judge upon the Supreme Bench of a tederal Court, I should consider the possession of such knowledge essential.

#### THE SARATOGA REGATTA.

The Coming Brilliant Display of Amateur Carsmanship-Frogramme of the Races and Preparations of the Crows-Expected Large Attendance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1873. The prospects are now very good for one of the most interesting as well as one of the most satisfactory displays of amateur oarsmanship ever witnessed in this country. The rowing men of Saratoga seem fully alive to the necessity of making a perfect success of this regatta, knowing this i their surest means of securing the American col lege regattas of the future. The officers of the Saratoga Rowing Association are earnestly striving to remove all the obstacles in the way of conscientious oarsmen, who will not enter a race for the purpose of affording an opportunity for pool seliers and gambiers to operate. There is not a gambling house open in the village, and the Sheriff of this county has pledged his word to enforce the State law prohibiting the selling of pools along the shores of the lake. The representatives of the amateurs of the boating interests of this county already here compare favorably with the college men lately present at Spring-field. I visited Saratoga Lake this afternoon, and found the water in excellent condition. The crews have not all arrived yet, but enough are already here to insure a race for each of the prizes offered. The greatest efforts are making by the association to receive and entertain all who may come. A wagon is at the depot on the arrival of every train in readiness to convey the shell boats to the lake. Quarters are provided for all the crews, and the expenses of transportation will be defrayed by the asso ciation. The pair-oared crew of the Nassau Club arrived here at half-past three o'clock this afternoon and were taken to their quarters on the western side of the lake, and had their boat out for practice by five o'clock.

THE PROGRAMME for the two days' carnival is as follows:-On Thursday, the 11th, there will be two races, one mile and return. The first will be for pair oared shells, and the prize of victory a cup valued at \$500. There will be two competitors for this cap. The second race will be for single scull shells, and the winner will receive a large silver cup for this race. There will,be eleven contestants. Friday, the 12th, will be the importtant day. The double scull shells will be started at upon, to adjudicate questions involving every branch of science; a man of moderate temperament, cool, collected and deliberate—nervous and impulsive men make bad judges—and above all he should be a man of unblemished integrity.

Correspondent—is there any possibility of the Executive appointing a person outside of his own party?

CONKLING'S CHANGES BAD.

Mr. Swoope—there is not. The President will appoint a republican, and that republican won't be Mr. Conciling, I give you assurance of that. I know that when I was in Washington, ten days ago, a person for Chief Justice had not been decided upon. You may also state that I happen to know the respet that the President would not appoint the Chief Justice had not been decided upon. You may also state that I happen to know the respet that the President would not appoint the Chief Justice would not appoint the Chief Justice would not appoint the Chief Justice would not appoint the Correspondent—Does the salary of the Chief Justice warrant an eminent lawyer accepting the office warrant an eminent lawyer accepting the sould judges—and the three, and the single scull juniors at four o'clock. These races will be two miles, one mile to a stake boat and return. At five o'clock, sharp, the four-oared shells will be brought into line. The Regatta Committee are positive that there will not be any delays. This races will be two miles, one mile to a stake boat and return. To the any delays. This reaces will be two miles, one mile to a stake boat and return. To the acceptance of the late of the occurrent into the any delays. This reaces will be two miles, one mile to a stake boat and return. To the accepting that there will not be any delays. This reaces will be two miles, one mile to a stake boat and return. To the acceptance of the miles and return. To the acceptance of the manufacturers in New York have been notined that the cups must be in Saratoga on Friday evening, when they will be presented at the City wo cover a course one and a half miles and return. To the acceptance o three, and the single scull juniors at four o'clock

length by nearly two in width. There is absolutely no current, and the competitors will never have to spend a week or ten days in learning the shoals and eddies. It is situated about four miles from the principal hotels, accessible by a good road, and it was pronounced by the English and American contestants in the international regatts of 1871 the best rowing course in the world. There will not be any extortionate rates charged for conveyance to the lake on the days of the regatta, all the liverymen having signed a bond to exact only the usual rates.

Regarding the question as to who are and are not amateur oarsmen, the Saratoga committee has departed from the rules of the National Association in that the contestants who enter for the races on Saratoga Lake must be persons who have never rowed in regattas which were open to professionals, or those who have rowed for money, or have been willing to be matched to row for money since May 1, 1872. The iollowing is a complete and accurate

have been willing to be matched to row for money since May 1, 1872. The iollowing is a complete and accurate List of the Entries por the Several Races. For the Pair-oared Shell Race on Thursday.—Nassau Boat Club, of New York, Chiver T. Johnston, stroke; Frank Brown, bow. Argonaut, of Toroato, Canada, R. Lambe, stroke; H. Lambe, bow. For the Single Scull Shell Race on Thursday.— James Wilson, Beaverwyck, of Albany; H. S. Truax, Potomac, of Georgetown, D. C.; M. J. Fenton and Charles Peffenbrink, Mutual, of Albany; Robert Leffman, Atlantic, of New York; Charles E. Quertiney, Union Springs, of New York; Charles E. Yates, Grand Haven, Mich.; T. R. Keator, Harlem Rowing Club, of Harlem; H. Lambe, R. Lambe, Argonaut, of Toronto, Canada.

For the Double Scull Race, on Friday.—Beaverwyck Rowing Club, of Albany, James Wilson and William R. Hills. Mutuals, of Albany, Charles Piepubrink and William S. Mosely. Argonaut, of Toronto, R. Lambe and H. Lambe.

For the Junior Single Scull Race, on Friday.—Frank E. Yates, of Grand Haven, Mich.; A. A. Graves, Jr.; Joseph H. Girvin and A. G. Graves, Jr., of the Beaverwyck; John C. Sweeny, of the Friendship Club, of New York.

For the Four-Oared Shell Race, on Friday.—Potomac Club, Georgetown, D. C., D. Coughlin, stroke; A. J. McBlair, 3; S. L. Cropley, 2; H. S. Truax, bow; Z. T. Carpenter, substitute. Duquesne, of Allegheny City, Fenn., Frank Brannon, stroke; Samuel Moody, 3; George Scharf, 2; John Straub, bow. Pape Borge Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Daniel Brown, stroke; John W. Kirk, 3; Henry Keylish, 2; K. B. Hauser, bow. Argonauta Rowing Association, of Bergeu Point, N. J., Fred C. Eldred, stroke; Waiter Man, 3; E. R. Craft, 2; Edward Smith, bow. Beaverwyck Club, of Albany, James Wilson, stroke; Daniel Doncaster, 3; Richard Gorman, 2; Torrance Gorman, bow. Ballston Rowing Club, of Ballston Springs, N. Y., J. S. Smith, the Cluctinnati four-oared crew is quartered at the Lake Side House, near the grand stand; the

stroke; S. C. Meadbery, 3; Aibert J. Reed, 2; J. M. Ramsdell, bow.

The Cincinnati four-oared crew is quartered at the Lake Side House, near the grand stand; the Beaverwyck four-oared crew have lodgings at C. B. Moons's, near the bridge. The Duquesne crew, of Ailegheny City, are taking their practice from and residing at Avery's, on the east side of the lake. The Potomac four-oared crew are enjoying their beefsteaks at the Cedar Bluff Hotel, on the east side. The Nassau's crew, under their trainer Englehart, of Harlein, are at Meyer's Cedar Bluff House.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Ground and Lofty Tumbling by a Circus Menagerie.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8, 1873. Yesterday afternoon one of two trains conveying laight's menagerie and circus from Westminster to this city, over the Western Maryland Railroad encountered a land slide, causing one sleeping car and one passenger car, filled with men and women, and a freight car containing a small elephant, a camel and a buffalo, to jump the track, the latter car being turned on one side. George Zeabold, A. H. Penny and E. W. Baldwin, attached to the menagerie, were slightly injured. After a deten-tion of four hours the train reached this city.

### LAYING A CORNER STONE.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 8, 1873. The corner stone of the new church edifice of the Old South Society, at the corner of Boylston and Dartmouth streets, was laid to-day in the presence of quite a large gathering. Addresses were made by Mr. S. H. Halley chairman of the Building Com-mittee, and the pastor, Rev. Dr. Manning, jollowed by prayer by Rev. Dr. Biagden.

# THE WILLIAMSBURG HORROR

The Coroner's Inquest Begun Last Evening.

APPEARANCE OF THE MERRIGANS.

An Extraordinary Case Full of Mystery and Terror.

The Evidence of the Man Who Put Out the Fire and Discovered the Charred Body of Miss Hamill.

A TELL-TALE ODOR.

What Have Become of the Money and Valuables of the Deceased ?

It was generally expected yesterday evening that the holding of the inquest concerning the death of Miss Maggie Hamili, who was found dead, burned, in the house No. 199 Ninth street, Williams burg, last Thursday, would create no small amount of excitement; but, strange to say, when the hour fixed for the beginning of the inquest had arrived there were not over a dozen people about the doors of the court room, corner South First and Third streets. It was nearly eight o'clock before Coroner Whitehill arrived, and he was preceded by the jury but a few minutes.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUSPECTED PARTIES. Mrs. Merrigan and her husband put in an appearance shortly afterwards. Mrs. Merrigan is by no means of the buxom order that she has been pictured. She is of slight build, not over the middle height, with a bright, open countenance and a winsome eyes. She was attired in a plain light drab-colored alpaca dress, with delicate black stripes, and wore a black velvet jockey hat. She had with her a beautiful little child about eight or nine months old, who was neatly dressed in a complete suit of blue. The woman and her husband, accompanied by two policemen, were given seats within the enclosure of the court room, and the two for a lew minutes after coming in were left alone to themselves. Mrs. Merrigan looked the most unconcerned person in the Court. She seemed to be wholly engrossed in attending to her baby, and whenever any one of the few privileged characters in the room made bold to take a seat near her to stare her out of countenance, she appeared to take no notice of him whatever. Indeed, the husband was evidently under more apprehension than the wife, for when the Coroner first took his seat he moved restlessly in his chair, and finally, unable apparently any longer to control himself, went up to the desk and began vehemently to expostulate with him because he had not been beforenand notified to make due preparation and have what he termed his own witnesses present. He was plainly dressed like the average workman, with a coarse colored shirt and no collar, a black alpaca coat being carelessly buttoned across his breast.

THE SPECTATORS AT EASE. The court room in which the inquest was held is a little dingy apartment with three windows, one on the south side and but one on the north side at the head of the stairs that lead from the street. There were only about fifty persons present dur ing the proceedings, and, strange to say, but little interest, much less excitement, was manifested during the examination of the witnesses. This was mainly due doubtless to the fact that the Coroner showed himself to be an excessively slow and humdrum sort of examiner, who put more useless ones. tions than would have made up a first class pampalet of the fly and series, and whose desire to please everybody by his affability only made things more complex and himself more ridiculous. WHAT A LANDLADY HEARD AND SAW.

The first witness, Barbara Goldner (Mrs. Merrigan's landlady), created a great deal of bother. She was Gérman in tongue and German from be ginning to end in her determination to be understood only as she spoke, and the result was that an interpreter had to be obtained, who, despite his being a literary man of good repute, made his explanations peculiarly peculiar by their cloudiness. The good woman, however, evidently knew about the case, but when she was confronted on cross-examination by the pint of lager beer she went after the night of the fire, she got at loggerherheads with the interpreter and talked back in a way that did much to relieve the proceedings

from their general monotony.

THE BROTHER OF THE DECEASED testified simply as to the identification of the body, and was followed by David C. Coe, the young man who put the fire out in Mrs. Merrigan's room, and

whom she endeavored to prevent going into the room where he afterwards jound the dead body of Miss Hamill. During the examination of this witness there ensued between Mr. P. C. Keady, the counsel for Mrs. Merrigan, and the Coroner a lively spat as to what the witness had testified to in the first part of his evidence relating to the putting out of the fire which he discovered on or near the bed and in the closet.

A SUSPICIOUS PIECE OF EVIDENCE.

The Coroner had an idea that the counsel was not direct enough in his questions, and the counsel, considering he had some rights which even Coroners were bound to respect, gave the presiding official to understand that it was a long lane of examination that had—no turning. The spat did both of them good, and while it added nothing to the value of the irregular and rather discussive course of the proceedings it amused the audience, which had good reason at times to be amused. The evidence of the boy Egan, who helped Mrs. Merrigan on Thursday to remove her chairs and other articles to the floor below the one where the body was found, was valuable in only one particular, but this particular had an all important bearing upon the question as to whether the woman Hamill had been murdered days before the fire occurred. The boy, in fact, testified—after a great deal of questioning—that he had noticed the day he remoyed the furniture a very repulsive budor in the bouse "two weeks" before This, added to the removal of the furniture, which was caused by some meat that the cat had brought in the house "two weeks" before This, added to the removal of the furniture, which was so soon followed by the fire, certainly looks bad for Mrs. Merrigan, and the evidence of Coe, who says that he saw Mr. Merrigan in the yard five minutes after the fire was discovered, will only go to make his position all the more difficult to see how that when he capted the fire was discovered will only go to make his position all the more difficult to see how the unfortunate woman can prove her innocence. It

second floor, and Mr. and Mrs. Cutler Hyed also on the second floor, opposite the Merrizans; another family also lived on the first floor, who meved in last Monday; I don't knew the name; the man is here; the reat of the first floor rooms; as mother floor was embty; Mrs. Merrizan asked me Wednesday morning she paid me she had the lower rooms; that floor rooms; she said in the morning she and dook the key; I she said in the morning she and took the key; I was not in Mrs. Merrizan's rooms during the week till aiter the fire, on Thursday might about a quarter after nine; I had been out, and as I came home my husband came out and took messace home shock in the said the key; she handed me the key and said, "Don't take in a light, I think there is kerosche there;" I took hor I hought her husband was there, for I had heard the muse about a quarter of an tour abour; she answered there was nobody up sintra, her husband was at a meeting; she went away, and some time after she and her husband came back; I think it was quarter of an hour aiter; by that time the people were in the room; I asked her for the key of the first floor room, and she said she hadn't it; her husband also said he did not have the key; she disappeared when her husband looked for her to get the key; in came back it think it was a quarter of an hour aiter; by that time the people were in the room; I asked her for the key of the first floor room, and she said she hadn't it; her husband also said he did not have the key; she disappeared when her husband looked for her to get the key; in came back; I think it was quarter of an hour the first hi

did not collect her rents; saw her some times once or twice a month; I visited her at her boarding house; her other brother did not visit her; she visited at my house.

David C. Coe sworn—I boarded at 199 Ninth street till Friday last, with Mrs. Kip, on the first floor; last Thursday night I came to the house and sat down to write about ten minutes past nine; the iandlady rushed in shouting that there was fire upstairs; I looked out and saw smoke coming from the windows of the second floor; ran in and got a pall; as I got to the hydrant I saw airs. Merrigan in the yard hollowing and screaming; I assed her, "Where is your baby?" she held it up in her arms; I started up with water; says she "Don't go in there, there's kerosene in there." I said "I will go in;" I went in with the landlady, who opened the door with the key; I saw no flame till I got to the middle of the room, when I saw a little biaze in the bedroom; I threw water on it and put it out; the blaze was on the bed, near the head, about a foot from the floor; I feit my way out of the room and fainted; when I recovered 1 got nore water and went up again; found a blaze again and put it out; I asked for a ladder; went up to the window and found it tied with a rope about an inch thick; I cut the rope and got in; got water again and went in again; saw no fere this third time, but spied tied with a rope about an inch thick; I cut the rope and got in; got water again and went in again; saw no fire this third time, but spied the corpse in the bedroom; the two headboards were standing and the sides; most of the sneets were down at one side; the head of the body was at the foot of the bed towards the door; I started to go down and discovered a light in a closet out of the large room, towards the front; it was all ablaze then; I put it out, and as I went down the stairs I met Mr. Merrigan on the stairs, asking whether his tool chest was burned and his furniture; I told him the fire was out, but there was a dead person there; he said there was no person in his rooms; that I was mistaken; I asked him where his wife was; he said she was here a few minutes ago; by tals time the firemen came; I noticed a streng smell of kerosene as soon as I

was a dead person there; he said there was no person in his rooms; that I was mistaken; I asked him where his wife was; he said she was here a few minutes ago; by this time the firemen came; I noticed a streng smell of kerosene as soon as I went in the door; next day I saw Merrigan's furniture in the rooms down stairs; the two fires looked to be distinct; there was straw in the bedroom; I pulled out the bed and threw it out of the window before I discovered the body; the body was slanting, the head down and the feet up on the slats.

Question by prisoner's Counsel—I was not excited; Mrs. Merrigan did not tell me there was a can of kerosene there; there was a broken lamp on the table in the large room; the closet door was closed when I found the second fire.

By a Juror—I don't know that Merrigan went up to see the body; I could not say whether he seemed anxious to see it; he appeared a little surprised; I was the first person in the room.

John Egan sworn—I live at No. 232 First street; last week, Thursday evening. I helped the prisoner, Mrs. Merrigan, to move some furniture from the second to the first foor in the rear house No. 198 Ninth street; I, with two other boys, was at Nos. 5 and 7, the blacksmith shpp; she came up to us, asking if we wanted a job; we said yes; she said she would give us seventy-five cents in advance; we went with her to the bottom of the stairs in the rear house; then she talked with some one up stairs and after told us to come after in a half an nour; I could not say what she was aging or what the other said; I came back about half an hour after and she was not ln; one of the boys came with me, Charles Smith; as we came down the stairs the female prisoner came in the door; we went up stairs with her and carried down two trunks from the sitting room; she said her husband was at a meeting at the Hall; we went up stairs and drank the beer in the sitting room; when we were taking the chairs out of the bedroom in the bedroom as not to be in a hurry, for she was closing the shutters, and a smelled it ever since; did not notice the smell in the large room. Charles Blake sworn—f was with John Egan last

the large room.

Charles Blake sworn—I was with John Egan last Thursday evening; I live in North Second street, near Seventh street; this lady came to us and asked if we wanted a job; she said her husband was away and had told her to get somebody to help her carry two tool chests and two machines down one dight of stairs; we went with her to No. 198 Ninth street; she talked with some one up the stairs and told us to come again; we came again in about difteen or twenty minutes after; she was not there; we came down the stairs and another woman asked if we were going to move this woman's things; just then Mrs. Merrigan came; we went with her and took two trunks and two machines down stairs; she sent me for beer; we drank it; she took the money—a fifty cent stamp—from a pocket in the front of her dress; saw her have no other money; there was a bed in the small room, with a sheet on it; she took the sheet of and chucked it at the foot of the bed; on the bed there was a straw bed, with a shit in it, with straw sticking out of it; the other boy spoke of a bad smell; the woman said she had been away some time, and when she came back there was that bad smell; and she was obliged to move out; after we went i heard the bell: I think it was striking nine; after I saw the engines going to a fire; did not hear any alarm. At the conclusion of Blake's testimony the inquest adjourned till Wednesday evening at seven o'clock.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BROOKLYN-SHOOT-

Last evening Michael Barret was arrested by Officer Early, of the Eleventh precinct, for the attempted murder of John Reordon, of 49 Hamilton avenue. It appears that Mrs. Barret informed her husband that a man named Michael Wallace, alias Hefferman, had on Thursday last committed an outrage on his niece, Mary Barret, at their former residence, corner of Fulton and Lewis avenues. Barret was so enraged that he procured a pistol and went in search of the scounder. He came upon Reardon at the corner of William and Conover streets, and, mistaking him for Wallace, discarged his pistol at him. Fortunately the ball missed him, and Barret was secured before he could fire another shot. Wallace was also arrested and locked up to answer a charge of committing the outrage on the child. tempted murder of John Reordon, of 49 Hamilton

### WASHINGTON.

England's Solemn Settlement of America's Victory.

THE GENEVA AWARD PAID TO-DAY

The Ceremonies and Civilities Between the "High Contracting Parties"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1878. The Payment of the Geneva Award To Ee Made a Solemn Occasion.

It was announced to-day that the British Minister, on behalf of Her Malesty's government, will to-morrow fulfil the seventh article of the Treaty Washington by the payment of the Geneva award. It was at first proposed to conduct the proceedings without formality, but it is now the intention to give to the transaction all the solemnity of a State affair. The gold certificate will be signed by F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer; John Allison, Register of the Treasury, and approved by W. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury. It is an ordinary looking piece of paper, written by a Treasury clerk, whose skill and taste in designing and lettering were brought into requisition. This bit of paper is the promise United States to pay Drexel, Morgan & Co.; Morton, Bliss & Co., and Jay Cooke & Co., or their order, \$15,500,000 in gold, which, being countersigned by Thomas Hillhouse, Assistant Treasurer, New York, entitles the holder to draw out of the vault that amount in coin. On the back of the certificate will be, "Pay to the order of Sir Edward Thornton," and signed by the bankers named on the face. Below this, "Pay to the order of Hamilton Pish, Secretary of State," and signed by Sir Edward Thoraton. The business formality will be observed in the Treasury building and the finale at the State Department. After that there will be a scrambling for the pens with which the signatures are written, and the valuable piece of paper, when finally ready to be hidden in the archives of the department, will be entrusted to the government photo. grapher, and perpetuated, like the picture of Wash. ington, as a remainder of victory over Great Britain. In the evening there is to be merry making at the residence of Governor Cooke in Georgetown, while the hospitality o' Secretary Fish will not be wanting.

The Credit Mobilter Suit.

At the session of the United States Circuit Court for Connecticut, to be held at Hartford next week, the Crédit Mobilier case will come up, Justice Hunt presiding. The Union Pacific Railroad will be represented by B. R. Curtis and Sidney Bartlett. The leading parties mentioned in the bill in equity are represented by Caleb Cushing, but, as the case will be argued on demurrer, he will not be present. Indian Affairs.

James Picket, convicted of murder for killing an Indian in Idaho Territory, baving been resused a pardon by the President, has sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the Territory, which operates as a stay of proceedings until that Court meets in January next.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has instructed the Indian Agent at the Red Cloud Agency to demand of his Sioux the return of property captured from the massacred Pawnees, and to inform them that by this attack they have violated their treaty obligations and will be no more allowed to hunt the buffalo outside of their reservation. The Fort Sill Massacre Heax.

following despatch was this morning received at the War Department :-

relived at the War Department:

FORT SILL, Indian Territory, Sept. 3, 1 Via Caddo, Indian Territory, Sept. 6, 1873. Adviant General. United States Army:

The reported capture of this post, published in all the papers received here to-day, is without foundation. "Satanta" and "Big Tree" will arrive to-merrow. There has been no trouble and none is expected.

Gaines Lawton, Captain Twenty-fift infantry and Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, commanding.

Return of the Prodigal Sons.

The following was received here to-day :-

CHICAGO, IIL, Sept. 6, 1873.

COIONE WILLIAM D. WHIPPLE:—
The following is from General Augur to-day:—
Special Indian Commissioner Atkinson reports
that all the Pottawatamies and about 250 Kickapoos
have started from Mexico on their way to the
Indian Territory.
M. V. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant Colonel, commanding.

The Senate Transportation Committee. Senators Windom and Conover, of the Senate Committee on Transportation, leave to-morrow for New York to attend the meeting of the committee in that city on Wednesday.

Instructions to Internal Revenue

The following special order was issued from the the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day :-

the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day:—

Collectors are instructed to see that each Deputy Collector in charge of a division is furnished with a book containing a record made up from the office alphabetical list of the names of all persons in his division who have paid special tax for this liscal year, including those who paid such taxes to the Collector or to any of his deputies, and each Deputy should be required to keep the record in his book so complete that it can be depended upon as a guide in determining what persons in his division have paid such taxes. Requisitions for books of the alphabetical list of special taxpayers should only include a sufficient number to supply the home office and such deputies as are in charge of divisions. The Commissioner of internal Revenue decides that regular liquor or tobacco dealers, holding a special tax stamp, as such may close their ordinary places of business for the time being, and, on registry of the facts with the Collector of the district, may do business under said stamp at one stand in the fair grounds stander di said district without payment of an additional tax; but before opening again their regular places of business should make a new registry with the Collector of the district.

The Survey for a Submarine Cable Be-The Survey for a Submarine Cable Be-

tween the United States and Japan. Commander George E. Belknap, commanding the United States steamer Tuscarora, reports to the Navy Department, under date of August 30, that he expected to proceed to sea from San Prancisco on September 2, on the special service of surveying a route for a submarine cable from the west coast of the United States to China and Japan. The survey will commence from some point in the vicinity of Puget Sound. From that place the Tuscarora will proceed to the Aleutian Islands, and it is expected she will reach the island of Atcha. It not probable that much progress will made in the survey this season, that case the vessel will be employed until spring in getting the continental outline between San Francisco and the end of the California Peninsula, sounding off and on shore until she ascertains the true ocean bed. An experience will thus be obtained which will enable her to execute her orders with more certainty. An official report from Commander Beiknap states that he has a new sounding apparatus, made on the plan of Sir William Thompson's, and he has no doubt of the success of the survey. At Puget's Sound he will first ascertain the most favorable spot to land the cable, his efforts being to secure one where the water is deepest and where vessels do not anchor. Late advices received at the War Department report the United States steamer Canandaigus still at Kingston, Jamaica, the health of the crew not having improved by the change as satisfactorily as was expected. She will be relieved and ordered to some Northern port, instead of being sent back to Aspinwall.

Collector Harper's Alleged Embezzlee that case the vessel will be employed until spring Collector Harper's Alleged Embezzle-

ment.
Commissioner Douglas to-day telegraphed to-Deputy Commissioner Sweet, at Springfield, Ili., that "if he finds that Colloctor Harper, of that place, has been guilty of wilful embezziement, and has run away, to offer \$1,000 reward for his appre-

Internal Revenue Appointments. The following internal revenue appointments

The following internal revenue appears were made to-day:—
Gaugers—Thomas B. Benton, Sixth Missouri; Charles Thorne, Nineteenth Ohio; James W. Russell, Tairteenth New York.
Storekeepers—Robert A. Hancock, Fifth Kentucky; Morris Fitzgerald, First New York.

Probable Fatal Stabbing Affray. Yesterday evening two men, named John Shortelle and F. P. Blair, became involved in an angry discussion, heightened by excess of liquor, concerning the business in which they are engaged, that of plumbing. The result of the discussion was a terrible scuffle and the wounding of Shortelle by Blair with a knife, from the effects of which he is not expected to recover. Blair has been arrested.